Processing waste to produce power

859. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that large amounts of garbage is dumped every-day and also sometimes it gets piled up in the colonies polluting the areas;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to process the waste garbage and produce electricity and biogas;

(c) how many such plants are existing in various cities across the country; and

(d) what steps are being taken to encourage this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) and (b) The biodegradable and combustible components segregated from the garbage being dumped in the colonies, which may pollute the areas in the absence of proper collection and disposal methods, can be processed for production of biogas and electricity through processes such as bio-methanation, combustion, pyrolysis, gasification, etc. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing a National Programme on Energy Recovery from Urban and Industrial Wastes to promote setting up of projects to process the garbage and industrial wastes for recovery of energy/generation of electricity.

(c) Under the above National Programme, three projects for generation of energy have been installed so far in the country at Hyderabad and Vijayawada in Andhra Pradesh and Lucknow in Uttar Pradesh.

(d) The Ministry's scheme on Energy Recovery from Urban and Industrial Wastes provides for various fiscal and financial incentives for setting up wastes to energy projects. The scheme has been made applicable to private as well as public sector entrepreneurs and organizations including Non-Governmental Organizations who may set up waste to energy projects on the basis of Build, Own and Operate (BOO), Build Own Operate and Transfer (BOOT) Build Operate and Transfer (BOT) and Build Operate Lease and Transfer (BOLT). The states have been requested to declare policy guidelines for facilitating the promoters

to set up waste to energy projects in their states and ten states have already declared the policy. Further, the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000 notified by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India has laid down standards for processing or disposal facilities which includes energy recovery.

Energy from Foodwaste

860. SHRI EKANATH K. THAKUR: Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) Whether it is a fact that the Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA) is using fruit and vegetable waste to generate electricity;

(b) whether it is also a fact that the demonstration plant Naroda GIDC, generates about 130 units of electricity everyday out of one tonne of foodwaste; and

(c) if so, the efforts the Government plan to make to encourage the use of foodwaste to generate energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN): (a) and (b) The Gujarat Energy Development Agency (GEDA), Vadodara has installed a Biogas Plant of 85 cubic metre gas production per day capacity based on agro-food processing industrial wastes for generation of electricity at GIDC Naroda, Ahmedabad. The plant has been designed to treat about 2 tonnes of wastes per day and is generating about 120-130 units of electricity every day.

(c) GEDA has informed that a proposal was under their consideration to extend financial support for such projects. The Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources is implementing a National Programme on Energy Recovery from urban and industrial wastes to promote setting up of projects for generation of energy/power from urban and industrial wastes including wastes from fruits and vegetable markets as well as processing industries with minimum installed capacity of 300 cubic meter biogas per day/25KW. The programme provides for fiscal and financial incentives for setting up waste to energy projects. Two demonstration projects for generation of electricity from vegetable market wastes are under installation at Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh) and Chennai (Tamil Nadu), in addition to the plant at Naroda, Ahmedabad.